

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 20th December 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Bhārat Shramajīvi"	Calcutta	2,100	
2	"Grāmvartā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly	175	
3	"Sansodhinī"	Chittagong	600	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
4	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Ditto	
5	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Rajshahye	31	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
6	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā"	Calcutta	700	9th December 1879.
7	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensingh	671	9th ditto.
8	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta	2,000	
9	"Bardwān Sanjivani"	Bardwān	296	9th ditto.
10	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca	350	14th ditto.
11	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	745	12th ditto.
12	"Hindu Hitaishini"	Dacca	300	13th ditto.
13	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Beauleah, Rājshāhye	200	10th ditto.
14	"Howrah Hitakari"	Bethar, Howrah	400	
15	"Medinī"	Midnapore	250	8th ditto.
16	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Berhampore	12th ditto.
17	"Navavibhakar"	Calcutta	850	15th ditto.
18	"Pratikar"	Berhampore	275	12th ditto.
19	"Rangpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kākinīā, Rangpore	250	11th ditto.
20	"Sādhārani"	Chinsurah	500	14th ditto.
21	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	8th ditto.
22	"Samālochak"	Ditto	1,000	12th ditto.
23	"Samāchār Sār"	Allahabad	350	
24	"Sanjivani"	Mymensingh	260	8th ditto.
25	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta	4,000	13th ditto.
26	"Shārad Kaumudī"	Bhowanipore	300	
<i>Tri-weekly.</i>				
27	"Samāchār Sudhāvarshan"	Calcutta	
<i>Daily.</i>				
28	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Ditto	700	10th to 18th December 1879.
29	"Samvād Pūrnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	15th to 18th ditto.
30	"Samāchār Chandrikā"	Ditto	625	6th, 12th, and 13th December 1879.
31	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Ditto	500	13th to 16th ditto.
32	"Prabhāti"	Ditto	11th to 13th, and 16th to 18th Dec. 1879
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
33	"Murshidābād Patrikā"	Berhampore	487	
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
34	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	365	13th December 1879.
ENGLISH, BENGALI, AND HINDI.				
<i>Daily.</i>				
35	"Byāpārī;" or, The Trader	Ditto	15th to 20th December 1879.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
36	"Behār Bandhu"	Bankipore, Patna	500	10th December 1879.
37	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta	500	4th ditto.
38	"Jagat Mitra"	Ditto	157	17th ditto.
39	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto	200	1st and 8th December 1879.
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
40	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Ditto	250	12th December 1879.

POLITICAL.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
December 6th, 1879.

Lords Beaconsfield and Lytton, and
Sir Ashley Eden.

WE give below the substance of a long article in the *Samachar Chandrika* of the 6th December:—The heads of the several local Governments would seem to be determined upon following the example of the Viceroy in their treatment of public questions. Whether in the matter of the Afghan war or in the desire to conciliate Manchester, Lord Lytton of course is bound to act under instructions from the Ministry, to carry out whose plans he has come to India. No matter whether his mission is successful or not, he will not fail to draw his pay; while, if he meets with success in the work entrusted to him, there is the prospect of promotion and fresh honors. That Lord Lytton should be faithful to his chief, Lord Beaconsfield, is but natural and intelligible enough; but there is no reason why those placed at the head of the several local Governments, who have served long in this country, and are not directly or remotely interested in the progress of party politics in England, or the success or failure of any particular line of policy, should be so anxious to tread in the footsteps of the Viceroy. It is really painful to notice that Sir Ashley Eden, who could well afford to be independent in his views, has quite gratuitously approved of the actions of Lord Lytton in connection with the cotton duties, the Vernacular Press Act, and many other measures. It is not necessary for Sir Ashley to humour any political party in England; and yet, setting aside the obligations he is under to the people of Bengal, he has, in utter disregard of their wishes, furthered the views of Lord Lytton. "Thou, too, Brutus!"

SAMACHAR,
December 8th, 1879.

2. The following observations are extracted from an article in the *Sahachar* of the 8th December:—The public are not yet aware of the policy which Government may pursue towards Afghanistan. It is just possible that the authorities themselves have not yet been able to make up their minds in any way. They had probably expected that the treaty of Gundamak would result in reducing Afghanistan to the position of Gwalior or Patiala. That delusion, however, has passed away. The inhabitants of that country are not amenable to any arguments: they yield only to force. The British army has been triumphant, and nowhere have the Afghans been successful in a pitched battle. They, however, almost to a man, hate the English. The tortuous policy of Lord Beaconsfield has ended by making them regard the British Government as their enemy and the Russians as their friends, although formerly Russia was looked upon as the great enemy of all Mahomedan powers. The leading Afghan Sardars have fled to Balkh, whence they will be able to carry on intrigues with the Russians. General Roberts is in a hostile country, although it may be true that there is not one armed Afghan to oppose him. The extent of country under the possession of the British army is actually confined to Cabul and a narrow tract in its neighbourhood. It cannot, therefore, be said that order has been established in Afghanistan.

Cabul Affairs.

Badakshan and Turkestan have declared their independence, while Herat also has raised the standard of revolt. What will Government do now? Will it re-establish the old limits of Afghanistan, or let the revolted provinces maintain their independence? The Russian Government has, through its newspapers, declared that the advance of the British army in Afghanistan has altered the conditions of that policy of non-interference to which it had pledged itself before. A conflict with Russia is inevitable unless an early settlement is agreed upon between that Power and Government. We are not partial towards the administrative system which obtains in that Empire, nor do we believe in the honesty of her statesmen. We are never-

theless obliged, for the sake of truth, to admit that the Russian Government has displayed more patience and ability than our own. Quite recently has Lord Salisbury, as had the Premier before him, used insulting language towards it. And although, in consequence of this, the Government of the Czar have not shown any sign of irritation, still it is not likely that they have forgotten all about the matter. The Turkish war has left Russia in a wearied condition. As soon, therefore, as she has recovered her strength, she will raise her head. In reference to the Afghan question, she has two advantages,—first, the Afghans have begun to look upon her as an ally, and second, the abdication of Yakub Khan has left the country and the British Government without a leader under whose banner the Afghans would be disposed to rally. After the death of Dost Mahomed, four persons only have succeeded in gaining the confidence of this people. These are (1) Shere Ali, (2) his eldest son Mahomed Ali, (3) Abdal Rahaman, the son of Afzul Khan, and (4) Yakub Khan. The first two are no longer living, while the last may be regarded as defunct for all practical purposes. Abdul Rahaman is living under the protection of the Russians, and this is the person whom they will doubtless set up as a pretender to the throne of Cabul on every occasion of a quarrel with the British Government. England should watch the movements of Russia, who can afford to bide her time. All this has been the outcome of Lord Beaconsfield's policy. What should therefore be done now? Two courses only are open to Government,—either annexation or abandonment of Afghanistan. No compromise is practicable. The first is not feasible. Even on financial grounds alone, India with her poor and famine-stricken people will not be able to bear the cost of annexation, which, if determined upon, must be paid for by the British nation. The latter course, therefore, should be adopted.

3. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 15th December, dwells with anxious concern on the probable consequences of the present policy of the British Government regarding Afghanistan. Our rulers have hitherto but played the game of Russia in that country, thus showing their inability to contend with the astute diplomacy of Gortschakoff. The present Ministry are indeed blustering about their successes in the Zulu and other wars, but future generations will doubtless condemn their actions as having been destructive of the prestige of England. They will regard the acquisition of Cyprus and the Anglo-Turkish convention in the same light. There is but too much reason to fear that the policy of Gortschakoff regarding Afghanistan, will soon bear fruit and ruin India. The new frontier is insecure, and its adoption having shortened the distance between the Russian and English territories, has but increased the chances of a conflict between the two powers. Should such a conflict really take place, the people of India would be reduced to great straits, and Government to bankruptcy. All these contingencies might have been avoided if Lord Lytton had sought to secure the friendship of Shere Ali and the Afghan people. He, however, adopted the contrary course, and determined upon an extension of the frontier.

The Afghans cherish a deadly hatred towards the British, and will rise up against them as soon as they receive any powerful support. That support Russia will lend them. In conclusion, the editor advises Government to conciliate the Afghans.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

4. The *Sahachar*, of the 8th December, makes the following remarks in reference to the hope expressed by Government in its recent resolution on the license-tax operations, that efforts will henceforth be made to correct the defects in the system of assessment:—We

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
December 15th, 1879.

SAHACHAR,
December 8th, 1879.

Government resolution on the
license-tax operations.

regret we cannot approve of the mode of assessment adopted last year. It is not also true that enquiries concerning the earnings of assesseees were not in all cases of an inquisitorial character. Wherever there was any objection made, the assessor did not fail to examine the books or accounts of the complainant. This must be regarded as a grave defect. Another was in connection with the appeals. In many places the circle officer who had performed the work of assessment, was the person who heard the appeal. This practice is entirely opposed to the teaching of all jurisprudence. The license-tax, during the first year of its operation, has pressed severely upon those whose earnings do not exceed Rs. 100 a year. There has been again an inequality in the incidence of this tax in the different districts of Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere even agriculturists were assessed with the impost. These are grave defects. The editor promises to return to the subject in a future issue.

SAHACHAR,
December 8th, 1879.

5. The same paper, after remarking that British rule has proved exceedingly beneficial to the people of this country, and that the enlightened policy of the British Government is calculated to secure their

Appointment of natives to superior offices in the public service.

advancement, and thus in turn to establish the Government itself permanently in India, refers to the desire of Her Majesty to confer high appointments in the public service on the children of the soil. It is to be regretted that, owing to a prejudice of race shown by certain high officials, this grand object is not being yet properly attained. One thing, however, is gratifying. The leading English statesmen and speakers are anxious that the natives of India should have a larger share of the appointments to the Civil Service than has been the case hitherto; and with this view they are exerting themselves. The writer then gives a summary of an article in the *Nineteenth Century* by Professor Fawcett, on this subject, and concludes by exhorting Government to extend an equal treatment to both Europeans and natives.

SAHACHAR.

6. The same paper makes the following remarks regarding Lord Lytton's reply to the Delhi address. Lytton's reply to the address presented him by the citizens of Delhi:—That the charming poetical speeches of Lord Lytton will go to increase the number of English tales and thus make him immortal, there cannot be any doubt whatever. The people of Delhi fully appreciated the importance of the grave statements made by the Viceroy. His speech, it seems, has facilitated our elevation to superior appointments; his speech has made the recurrence of famines no longer possible in this country; his speech has cheapened salt (now take as much of this article as you please and sing his praises); his speech has made Afghanistan lie prostrate at the feet of the British Government; his speech has secured to India a rectified frontier, and lastly, his speech has, as it were, brought down to us the moon which shines in the sky, only if we are fortunate enough in keeping it in our grasp.

MEDINI,
December 8th, 1879.

7. The *Medini*, of the 8th December, contains an article on the Trade and Professions Tax Bill. The observations made by the writer correspond exactly with those noticed in paragraph 11 of our report of the 6th instant.

8. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Bhārat Mihir* of the 9th December:—Considering the habit of adulation which characterizes both Hindus and Mahomedans, it is not strange that the inhabitants of Delhi have presented an address of congratulation to Lord Lytton. Yet we cannot help thinking that the whole composition is pervaded by a spirit of irony. India has never withheld praise from anybody to whom it was due,—nay, it has been guilty of excess in the other direction. The people of this country can never bring themselves to say "nay" to any one; and hence this Delhi address, in which prominent mention has been

BHARAT MIHIR,
December 9th, 1879.

The Delhi address and Lord Lytton's reply.

made of the conduct of Government in reference to the acquisition of a scientific frontier, the prevention of famines, and admission of natives to the Civil Service. Now, regarding the first point, what has Government really done? Has the frontier been rectified by the conquest of Cabul and Candahar? Was not the old frontier secure enough? What was the necessity of rectifying it? If the object was to prevent an invasion of India by Russia, has that object been gained? Or is it not a fact that the invasion of Afghanistan having destroyed the old frontier, India is still exposed to the chances of a Russian invasion? But for the harrassing interference to which she was subjected, and the war which was ultimately declared against her, Afghanistan would have certainly remained an ally of the Government, thus minimizing the chances of a foreign invasion. Are we to regard this advance into Afghanistan, which is really nothing else but a preparation to fight with Russia in a bleak and inhospitable region, as a successful measure? To do so would argue a total ignorance of the situation. On the question of famine relief, it will suffice to say that the famine fund having completely disappeared, it is not likely that Government will allot a portion of its permanent revenues, already weighted with so many charges, to this object. Regarding the Civil Service, all that need be said is, if after the deep dissatisfaction expressed by the newspapers with Lord Lytton's scheme, the inhabitants of Delhi still choose to make it a subject of commendation, there is simply no help for it. There is no necessity of recapitulating the objections which have been offered to this scheme; and it passes our comprehension how stress could be laid upon this point in an address presented to a high personage. The truth is, man has no more bitter enemy than his fellowman, and India is her own enemy. The citizens of Delhi, who presented this address, ought at least to have reflected that their action in this matter was but calculated to cut all ground from the feet of those who sent Mr. Lalmohan Ghosh to England to ventilate the grievances of the people of India, and to strengthen the party who wanted to throw ridicule upon his mission, by stating that he did not represent his countrymen.

The reply of Lord Lytton is characterized as being full of panegyrics upon himself. He has in this sought, under the plea of reviewing his own administration, to follow the example of Lord Beaconsfield, who is tottering in his seat, but to regain his power is praising his own wisdom and success. In his reply, Lord Lytton has not made any mention of the Arms Act, the Press Act, the abolition of the Cotton Duties, or the License-tax. He has dwelt only upon what he considers the bright side of the picture. His observations on the matters referred to in the address are simply incorrect. The reduction of the salt duties, which is next referred to, has proved otherwise than beneficial. The people would much rather pay an extra pice or two on account of this article, than submit to any direct and oppressive tax, which must be rendered inevitable by the relinquishment of a portion of the revenue derived from these duties. The editor concludes by observing that Lord Lytton has belied the high expectations which were entertained about him on his accession to office.

9. The following is taken from an article in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 9th December: The condition of the Finance Minister really excites our pity.

Sir John Strachey's difficulty.

While it is his duty to maintain an equilibrium between the income and expenditure of the State, over the latter he has not the power of control, and in any attempt to increase the former, he has to consult the wishes of others. If Sir John Strachey had made any protest against the declaration of war against Afghanistan when Lord Lytton embarked upon it, it is certain his protests would have been unheeded. Having determined upon war, His Lordship wanted five crores of rupees from Sir John, who has been obliged, by hook

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
December 9th, 1879.

or by crook, to raise this sum. The position in which the Finance Minister is placed, with respect to Lord Lytton, corresponds in a remarkable degree to that which the "uncle" in many native plays occupies with respect to his nephew, a self-willed and spoilt youth. Ahlád, the self-willed young man, rises at mid-night and orders his uncle to find him a suitable bride. What will the uncle do at that hour? But Ahlád will not take any refusal, and married he must get then and there. Sir John Strachey is placed in a rather more pitiable plight than this uncle of the native plays. It is not absolutely impossible to obtain a bride at a moment's notice, especially in these days when parents are at their wits' end to bring about suitable matches for their marriageable daughters. But it is not possible for the Finance Minister to humour his nephew so easily. Wherever he goes abegging, he is repulsed. Sir John Strachey is really placed in a difficulty. Public expenditure has enormously increased on account of the Afghan war and the policy which has been adopted by the present Ministry. To retain the power which is passing away from their grasp, the Ministry have sought to conciliate the merchants of Manchester and Liverpool, and for this purpose have had to make great sacrifices of Indian revenues by reducing the cotton and the salt duties. So that while Sir John is required to find funds anyhow, he is not allowed to bring either the merchants of Manchester and Liverpool, or the members of the Civil and Military services under the scope of his financial measures. Thus it happens that he is asked to make good the loss occasioned to the Indian revenues by the relinquishment of the duties referred to, besides finding the five crores required for the Afghan war. In order that he might be able to comply with the demands made upon him, the Finance Minister imposed last year a license tax, but this became so unpopular that he has been obliged to put on a tax on incomes in its stead. But even now he has not escaped odium. He will suffer in his own pocket; and in the meantime has made all powerful men in India his enemies. The Anglo-Indian newspapers are abusing him without stint or reserve. But is he really to blame? Why do not those who are so loud in condemning him, seek to stop Lord Lytton in his career of aggression? It ill becomes those who have consistently approved of the Afghan war and the policy of the present Ministry to now protest against the income-tax. If you want to have prestige, you must pay for it. If you are proud of your achievements in Afghanistan, you should also be proud to pay the income-tax. It will not do to make others pay while you reap the glory. Either you must pay the tax or abandon the idea of conquering Cabul.

BARDWAN SANJIVANI,
December 9th, 1879.

10. In an article on the address presented to Lord Lytton by the citizens of Delhi, and his reply thereto, the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 9th December, makes observations similar to those noticed in paragraph 8.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
December 10th, 1879.

11. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 10th December, contains an article on the increasing difficulties of earning a livelihood at the present time. Although as regards the security of life and property and many other advantages, the people are happier under British rule than their ancestors ever were under the Hindus or the Mahomedans, still in one important matter,—namely, the means of livelihood,—they are worse off at the present time. In agriculture, manufacture, commerce, or the service of Government, competition is severe, and profits small. Foreign competition has ruined the native industries, while foreigners enjoy a monopoly of the superior appointments in the public service. High prices and the consequent distress of the majority of the people prevent them from fully expressing the devotion to Government which they undoubtedly feel. The editor, in conclusion, asks Government to put a stop to exportation of food-grains from this country.

12. The *Prabhāti*, of the 12th December, contains an article on the Delhi address and Lord Lytton's reply. The sentiments of the writer are similar to those noticed in paragraph 8.

PRABHATI,
December 12th, 1879.

13. In an article on Village Punchayets, the *Samālochak*, of the 12th December, remarks that the object for which this institution was introduced into villages is, owing to certain defects in the method of its working, being largely frustrated. The members of the punchayet are not vested with any authority which might make them really useful. They are wholly dependent on the police, which, in case of any trial or enquiry, treats them with such disrespect that one does not feel inclined to be nominated to a punchayet. Like the Municipal Commissioners, they should be made wholly independent of the police. As it is, they constitute a low-paid agency to carry out the orders of the latter, and are so entirely under its power that they lack the courage to open their mouths in protest, even where police officers are bribed into hushing up cases. Illiterate, and worthless men in a village are those who are generally selected to serve as members of a punchayet. They are expected to wait upon the officer of the police who may come to hold an enquiry and arrange for his food. The introduction of punchayets therefore have, instead of doing any good, produced much evil. The chowkidari-tax has been increased, and facilities created for the concealment of offenders and for the wreaking of vengeance on those who may have been on bad terms with any of the members. The editor suggests that punchayets should be made wholly independent of the police, and the scale of remuneration allowed to the members increased.

SAMALOGHAK,
December 12th, 1879.

14. On the subject of the Delhi address, the *Dacca Prakāsh*, of the 14th December, makes remarks similar to those noticed in paragraph 8.

DACCA PRAKASH,
December 14th, 1879.

15. One writing to the *Sādhārānī*, of the 14th December, remarks that the imposition of the income-tax will occasion much hardship to those who are in the enjoyment of salaried incomes. The license-tax, which is levied from traders, &c., is but indirectly paid by these classes, and another impost will increase the burden. The writer asks Government to fix the minimum limit of taxable income in their case at Rs. 2,400 a year instead of at Rs. 1,200, and to entrust the work of assessment to able and experienced men.

SADHARANI,
December 14th, 1879.

16. The *Navavibhākar*, of the 15th December, in its comments on the Government Resolution on the Report of the Court of Wards, after dwelling on the immense deal of good which has accrued to the estates under the management of the Court, proceeds to remark that from the income of any large estates which may at any time come under their management, and whose affairs may thus occupy a portion of their time, Collectors may be allowed to draw a part of their salary. But this should not be the general rule. The writer insists on the appointment of able managers to estates under the supervision of the Court; suggests that wherever the cost of management exceeds 15 per cent. of the income, the fact should be reported to Government, and approves of the removal of the present Superintendent of the Calcutta Wards' Institution as is proposed by the Board in their report. But his successor should be a competent native, and not a European. It is further remarked that the Wards' Institution should be amalgamated with the existing Hindu Hostel, and grown up wards taught good books in the vernacular instead of being subjected to elementary English instruction.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
December 15th, 1879.

A correspondent of the same paper directs the attention of Government to the following abuses in the administration of the East Indian Railway line:—(1) the

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

Abuses connected with the working of the East Indian Railway line.

extravagant expenditure incurred in the Traffic Department. The post of Deputy Traffic Manager is quite unnecessary, and has apparently been recently created to relieve the present Manager of a portion of his labour. The entertainment of an additional European Assistant to the station masters in charge of the "changing stations" is similarly superfluous. The object is evidently to entertain a few Europeans at the cost of native subordinates. (2) The telegraph assistants, an extremely overworked class, are not fairly dealt with in the matter of increase of pay; (3) natives are not allowed to use the water-closets attached to the different stations, although each has a sign-board stuck up bearing the words "Gentlemen;" (4) compartments set apart for Europeans are allowed to be used by East Indians, Negroes, and even native converts, but not by Hindu or Mahomedan gentlemen; (5) carriages for "native females" are rendered as carriages for Bengali females, and this occasions much inconvenience. In the absence of female passengers, and although there may be room elsewhere, and sometimes also when there is much crowding, male passengers are allowed to get in in such carriages; (6) The rule limiting "ten persons in each compartment" is rarely observed; and (7) on the occasion of fairs, &c., passengers are thrust into coal wagons.

LOCAL.

DACCA PRAKASH,
December 14th, 1879.

18. In an article communicated to the *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 14th December, the writer directs the attention of Government to the fanatical and turbulent character of the Ferazis of Furreedpore, who recognize Nayá Miyá, as they did his father Dudu Miyá before him, as their leader. The Ferazis are illiterate Mahomedans capable of any crime, and are the foremost in forming agrarian combinations against the zemindars. Many believe that the murder of Purna Chandra Raya, a zemindar of Idilpore, was perpetrated by these men. Recently they have committed another murder, and it is rumoured that they intend to murder Shashibhushan Chakravartí, the head of the Chakravartí family of Rudrakar.

DACCA PRAKASH.

19. The Barapeta correspondent of the same paper earnestly beseeches the Chief Commissioner to introduce vaccination into Assam, and thus save thousands who are now liable to be carried off by the small-pox.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
December 16th, 1879.

20. The Jessore correspondent of the *Navavibhákhar*, of the 15th December, complains that in spite of the fact that the inhabitants have regularly paid the road cess, a road from Cháklá, in station Manirampore, passing through Jhampa and Hariharnagar to Khedapara, has not yet been constructed. This work, if carried out, would benefit the inhabitants of about 30 villages. The writer further refers to the depredations which are being committed by a tiger in these localities. Government having disarmed the population, there is no one to shoot it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
December 9th, 1879.

21. All efforts, writes the *Bardwan Sanjivani*, of the 9th December, to promote friendship and good feelings between Europeans and natives, must continue to be futile so long as Government and the ruling race are determined that there should be a perfect estrangement between them. While the advocates of reconciliation are seeking to further their object by the formation of associations, the delivery of lecturers, and the publication of books and of articles in newspapers and magazines, Lord Lytton writes to the Secretary of State in his despatch on the Civil Service question, that educated and

respectable Europeans would not consent to serve under native officers. Considering that this is the opinion of the Viceroy, it is not probable that the other European officers in this country will be disposed to maintain a different view. Whether in the eye of the law, or of the courts of justice, in the awarding of punishment and reward, appointment to the public service, or in regard to any other rights and privileges, a distinction has indeed always been made in practice between Europeans and natives. But not being expressed or recognized in theory, there was not any strong feeling of antagonism between the two races,—nay, the natives even held the Europeans in esteem. Not content with something which was but indirect and implied, Lord Lytton, however, has now felt it incumbent upon him to proclaim to the world the fact of this distinction. This is but another consequence of the introduction of imperialism into India. The disciples of Lord Lytton have gone further than their master in this matter. They are not satisfied that the difference between the races should be confined merely to Europeans and natives, and are therefore anxious that there should be discord and ill-feeling between the natives of the different provinces of India. The *Englishman* newspaper is for this purpose labouring to bring about a rupture between the inhabitants of Bengal and Behar.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 20th December 1879.

